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Maryland Geological Survey, Vol. V, 1905. By WILLIAM BULLOCH CLARK, State Geologist. Baltimore, 1905.

Contains reports on magnetic observations, county boundaries, highways, coals, coal formations and their correlation, coal mines, and on the chemical and heat-producing properties of Maryland coals.

The Configuration of the Rock Floor of Greater New York. By WILLIAM HERBERT HOBBS. (Bulletin No. 270, U. S. Geological Survey. Pp. 96, 5 plates. Washington, D. C., 1905.)

This paper is a record of existing data on the form of the rock surface of New York. The waterways about Manhattan Island are described as steep rock canyons 200 to 300 feet deep, partially filled with drift. The main lineament of the rock topography is assigned to faulting.

C. W. W.

Tertiary and Quarternary Pectens of California. By RALPH ARNOLD. (U. S. Geological Survey, Professional Paper No. 47. Pp. 264, 53 plates. Washington, D. C., 1906.)

This paper is a monograph of the California fossil Pectens, and contains also descriptions of Pectens from other localities on the Pacific Coast, with a summary of California Marine Tertiary paleontology.

C. W. W.

Cretaceous Section in the Moose Mountains District, Southern Alberta. By D. B. DOWLING. (Bulletin of the Geological Society of America, Vol. XVII, pp. 295–302. 1906.)

The formations described are: the Kootanie, Dakota, Colorado, Eagle, Claggett, Judith River (Belly River), Bearpaw (Pierre), and Edmonton (Saint Mary River). A fuller report will be made by Mr. D. D. Cairnes.

C. W. W.

Status of the Mesozoic Floras of the United States. By LESTER F. WARD, with the collaboration of WILLIAM M. FONTAINE, ARTHUR BIBBINS, and G. R. WIELAND. Second Paper. (U. S. Geological Survey, Monographs, Vol. XLVIII. Part I, text, 616 pp.; Part II, 119 plates. Washington, D. C., 1905.)

This report contains descriptions of the Triassic flora of Arizona; the Jurassic floras of Oregon, Alaska, California, Montana and Wyoming;

and the Cretaceous floras of the Potomac and Shastan Series, and of the Kootanie (Montana), Lakota (Black Hills), and Trinity (Texas) formations.

C. W. W.

Geological Survey of Ohio. By EDWARD ORTON, JR., State Geologist, Bulletin Nos. 4 and 5, Fourth Series. Columbus, Ohio, 1906.

Contains: "The Limestone Resources and the Lime Industry in Ohio," by E. Orton, Jr., and S. V. Peppel, and "The Manufacture of Artificial Sandstone or Sandlime Brick," By S. V. Peppel.

The Differentiation of a Secondary Magma through Gravitative Adjustment. By REGINALD A. DALY. Separate from the *Festschrift zum siebzigsten Geburtstage von Harry Rosenbusch, gewidm. v. seìen Schülern.* Stuttgart: E. Schweizerbartsche Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1906. Pp. 201–32.

This paper is similar to an earlier one[1] by the same author, but contains a fuller description and new chemical analyses of the Moyie Sell in the Purcell Range of British Columbia. This great sill, 840 meters thick, is composed of hornblende gabbro grading upward into granitite which lies along the upper surface with a thickness of about 45 meters. The latter rock is thought to have been derived by assimilation of the country rock (quartzite) in the gabbro, and subsequent segregation of the lighter granitic material at the top of the sill.

C. W. W.

The Champlain Deposits of Northern Vermont. By C. H. HITCHCOCK. (From the *Fifth Report on the Geology of Vermont,* by PROFESSOR G. H. PERKINS.) Pp. 24. Montpelier, Vt., 1906.

According to the author it is easier to invoke the glacial dam to account for the various Pleistocene beaches, benches, wave-cut notches, and sea cliffs than to appeal to changes of level. Glacial Lake Champlain may have been from 200 to 300 feet higher than the marine limit. Glacial Lake Memphremagog discharged through the Elligo pond col into the Lamoille Valley and was tributary to Glacial Lake Champlain.

C. W. W.

New Forms of Concretions. By HENRY WINDSOR NICHOLS. Publication 111, Geological Series, Field Columbian Museum, Vol. III, No. 3. Pp. 25–54; plates IX–XXVII. Chicago, 1906.

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[1] "The Secondary Origin of Certain Granites," *American Journal of Science,* Vol. XX, pp. 185–216. 1905.